DOCUMENTS

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Ten years have elapsed since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea —the first working people's state, led by the working class, in our history.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great historical achievement of the Korean people who were liberated by the great Soviet Army. Inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the struggle for their national independence the liberated Korean people achieved it through hard struggles against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The founding and development of the D.P.R.K. constitute a tremendous victory in the Korean revolutionary movement as a link of the international revolutionary movement, and a continuance of the triumphal march of the international revolution started by the great October Revolution.

The founding and development of the D.P.R.K. showed clearly that no force on earth can defeat the people who have taken state power into their own hands and are firmly relying on the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

The enormous achievements attained by the Korean people in political, economic and cultural fields since the founding of the Republic testify again to the fact that the people who have been freed from colonial enslavement as well as from exploitation and oppression by landlords and capitalists are able to display limitless creative energy and successfully manage state affairs. And the social and economic changes and development that took place in our society during this period are a brilliant achievement unimaginable in our past history.

The brilliant attainments our people have gained are closely connected with the disinterested aid rendered by the peoples of the Soviet Union, liberator and true friend of the Korean people, and the other socialist countries.

Today, our people, who greet the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic, are vigorously marching forward with confidence and with a great pride in the future of their own cause amid heightened revolutionary spirit along the road of the country's peaceful unification and the building of socialism.

I. The Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—Genuine State Power of the Working People

1. The long history of our country with its brilliant culture is filled with glorious records of heroic struggles against alien invaders. Particularly, from the time of the occupation of our country by the Japanese imperialists in recent times, the Korean people have been engaged in constant struggle and resistance against aggressors. The national liberation struggles in the early stage when the feudal production relations were dominant and the working people could not yet enter the political arena as an awakened class, were waged separately in various forms of anti-Japanese movement—volunteer army movement, nationalist enlightenment movement, bourgeois nationalist independence movement, etc.—under the guidance of representatives from different sections of our society. There was no leading force strong enough to guide this movement. The bourgeoisie who had stood in the van of the enlightenment and independence movement were too powerless to guide the movement as a united whole due to their political, economic weakness and restrictions of their class stand.

The great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, a great event in the history of mankind which put an end to exploitation of man by man and pointed the direction toward equality, freedom and independence of nations, helped to awaken the entire Asian people who had been groaning in the grips of

colonialism and inspired them to rise up in the struggle for a new life.

Consequently Marxism-Leninism rapidly spread in our country, a neighbouring country of Russia, and the anti-Japanese revolutionary consciousness of the popular masses began to grow with each passing day.

The lesson our leaders of that time had learned was to attain freedom and independence along the path indicated by the October.

The national uprising on March 1, 1919, took place under the direct influence of the great October Socialist Revolution and as a result of the aggravation of contradiction between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people.

March I Uprising laid bare before the popular masses the lukewarm attitude of the bourgeois nationalists who had been in a position to lead the movement, and opened up a new era in which the national liberation movement began to be waged by the people with the working class in the van.

Following the development of capitalism in Korea, onesided as it was, the number of workers gradually increased; various labour organizations made their appearance, and strikes against the Japanese imperialists and their employers began. Along with the upsurge of labour movement the peasant movement also showed progress. Making use of tenancy troubles the peasants came out to resist the Japanese imperialists and landlords in various ways.

It was under such circumstances that the Korean Communist Party was founded. The founding of the Korean Communist Party was a step forward in the revolutionary movement in our country.

The Communist Party, however, did not take deep root among the workers and peasants, and being unable to overcome the Japanese imperialists' merciless oppression due to the factionist strife within the Party, it ended its existence in 1928. The seeds of faction sown in those days kept alive for a long time, and exerted greatly a hurtful influence on the building of the Party and its development after liberation.

In this fact lies the historical root that our Party has been consistent in the struggle for strengthening the unity of the Party against factionist elements.

After the dissolution of the Communist Party, despite the factionists' harmful acts, the workers and peasant masses never gave up the revolutionary struggle for their liberation, and through the struggle they were more fully awakened and united. During the period between the end of the 20's and the beginning of the 30's a new tendency arose both in the labour movement and peasant movement, that is, an anti-Japanese struggle with armed uprising as its basic means set in. This was the most effective form for resisting the Japanese imperialists under the situation fostered in those days, and it provided for the time of brilliant anti-Japanese armed struggle unfolded after the 30's

2. In the 30's the revolutionary movement in Korea came to have a genuinely Marxist-Leninist leading core and to stand firmly on the correct line of struggle and tactics.

This struggle which defended stubbornly the national conscience and glory, dealing a severe blow at the Japanese imperialists for 15 years, pulled up the national liberation struggle against the Japanese imperialists to a higher stage on the basis of popularizing the experiences of revolutionary movement at home and abroad.

The staunch Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the Anti-Japanese Partisan Units and founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as a united military organization in 1934. The prolonged, untiring anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army constituted a source of hope for freedom for the Korean people in the dark age of our society. Unlimited loyalty to the revolution and boundless love of people, confidence in the victory in the cause of Marxism-Leninism, unexampled heroism before hardships and difficulties, etc.—all these patriotic revolutionary traditions, created by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, have been inherited and developed by the Korean people and by the Korean People's Army, reliable defender of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in particular.

In the middle thirties when the Communist Parties of the countries in the world started a struggle to widely organize the popular front against world fascism, Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Communists in our country positively promoted the work for organizing a wide-scale anti-Japanese united front in concert with the international revolutionary tide while continuing armed struggle.

The Fatherland Restoration Association organized in 1935 was a wide-scale anti-im-

perialist united front led by Communists and it embraced a large number of anti-Japanese organizations and patriotic personages from all strata at home and abroad. The famous 10-point Programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association set forth, in full consideration of the internal affairs and international positions of the time, a clear-cut line of struggle which the anti-Japanese, revolutionary forces of Korea were confronted with, that is, a concrete task of struggle to establish a people's revolutionary government in close alliance with the growing international revolutionary forces, wiping out the Japanese imperialist occupationists and pro-Japanese in conspiracy with them.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the materialization of the line of struggle the 10-point Programme had set forth, and meant its victory.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was strengthened and developed into an unconquerable might confronting the powerful Japanese militarist armed forces. This was possible only because the revolutionary movement was strictly based on the theory and ideas of Marxism-Leninism and relied on the growing international revolutionary forces, deeply rooted among the popular masses, and because it ensured iron-like unity in ideas and acts within the ranks of struggle. And the struggle established the working class leadership in the history of the revolutionary movement for the Korean people's national liberation, and provided the leading core for the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party after liberation.

3. In August 1945 the great Soviet Army liberated the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese impeiralists' colonial rule which they had long been fettered by. Consequently the Korean people were provided with the possibility of establishing a prosperous independent country.

After the country's liberation, the alignment of forces at home and abroad became decisively favourable for socialism and for the working class and other working people who have the same goal. As a result of the victory of the Soviet Union over the German fascism and Japanese militarism, the people's democratic revolution took place in Europe and Asia, and a number of countries left the capitalist camp.

Political background of the landlords, pro-Japanese capitalists and national traitors at home fell down while the revolutionary forces of the liberated workers and peasant masses became incomparably predominant over the reactionary forces.

The path the Korean people was to follow was neither that toward a bourgeois republic nor a feudal kingdom but the path leading to socialism and the building of an independent country under the leadership of the working class.

This was a conclusion derived from the experiences of the past revolutionary movement and the alignment of forces at the time.

Guiding the popular masses toward the founding of a democratic people's republic, the Communist Party founded in the North after liberation, considering the existing conditions, put forward "Four Immediate Tasks", a clear-cut line of struggle for its realization. The "Four Immediate Tasks" was to do away completely with the pro-Japanese and national traitors, organize a wide-scale democratic united front under the leadership of the working class, establish the people's power, carry into effect the land reform and other democratic reforms throughout the country, strengthen the Party and social organizations for the purpose of implementing these tasks, and train national cadres in large numbers from among the working people for building the country.

The political enthusiasm and creativeness of the popular masses grew along the road indicated by the Party. With renewed energy they set about establishing people's committees throughout the country to build a new country.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, however, made our people's democratic revolution complicate and difficult. Having seized South Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursued the colonial enslavement policy towards Korea, suppressing the progressive forces and whipping up pro-Japanese elements, national traitors and all the other reactionary forces as their support in South Korea.

In such situation, our Party laid down the line for setting up a powerful revolutionary democratic base which would ensure the carrying out of the tasks of people's democratic revolution in the northern part by turning to the best account the favourable conditions offered by the stationing in the northern part of the Soviet troops and guar-

antee the complete independence of the country on a democratic basis. The line of setting up the democratic base represented the preparation of mighty political, economic and cultural potentials in the northern part for the unification and independence of the country, through an early implementation of the four immediate tasks in the northern part.

The Party line for the establishment of the democratic base in the northern part of the Republic was successfully carried into effect thanks to the correct guidance of the Party and the high political enthusiasm, patriotic devotion and inventiveness of the working masses of North Korea led by the working class.

Under the leadership of our Party, the working class of North Korea established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee in February 1946, on the basis of the united front formed of all social sections represented in the democratic political parties and public organizations. This meant that for the first time in the history of their country the Korean people had taken the power into their own hands and were relying on it in radically improving their social and economic conditions.

The twenty-point programme put forward by the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was the embodiment of the four immediate tasks, a programme for the fulfilment of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the establishment of a powerful democratic base in the northern part. The programme had the wholehearted support of the popular masses and was quickly converted into reality.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee carried out the land reform, nationalization of the key industries and other democratic reforms in a matter of a few months and in a thorough-going manner, under the leadership of our Party.

The successful carrying out of the democratic reforms administered a decisive blow to the landlords, pro-Japanese capitalists, and all other reactionary forces, and led to the complete liquidation of the old social and economic relations. As the result of a thorough-going implementation of the land reform, feudal relations of production were completely abolished, the peasants became the master of the land, and at the same time the possibility of capitalist exploitation was restricted in the countryside. The nationalization of key industries made it possible for the state-owned sector, that is, the socialist relations of production, to hold a predominant place in the national economy. The enforcement of a number of democratic laws including the Labour Law enabled the entire working people to enjoy the rights to work and rest, and led to the establishment of new social relations such as equal rights for men and women. In the course of carrying out the democratic reforms, the people's power clearly displayed its true character as the true champion of the rights and interests of the working masses, thereby winning the confidence of the popular masses.

As the result of the establishment of the people's power and the enforcement of the democratic reforms, a people's democratic system was set up in North Korea based upon a new economic foundation and new class relations.

At the beginning of 1947, the Party, relying on the popular masses united still closely around the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, reinforced further the power organs through the holding of elections on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot and on this basis established the North Korean People's Assembly and the North Korean People's Committee. The North Korean People's Committee founded through the elections, proceeding from the standpoint of consolidating the gains of the democratic reforms and sharply improving the material and cultural standards of the people, restored and developed the national economy in a planned way and set out to carry out the tasks in the period of transition to socialism.

In the course of the rapid restoration of the many plants and enterprises which the Japanese plunderers had demolished, and the development of the national culture, science and arts, we were confronted with countless difficulties and hardships, which arose from the lack of national cadres. Our Party, however, adhering to the teaching of Lenin that the inexhaustible energies and inventiveness of the mass should be firmly relied upon, did not waver in the least before the difficulties and hardships, but pushed ahead with their great cause, relying on the mass.

In 1948 our working class not only restored hundreds of enterprises which had been severely damaged, with the economic and technical aid of the Soviet people, but began to produce scores of items which had not been turned out in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule, and labour productivity rose twofold as compared with in 1946.

The political enthusiasm and zeal for production of the peasants, to whom farm lands were distributed, too, were greatly enhanced; the annual crop yield exceeded the peak level of the days of the Japanese imperialist rule by a considerable margin; the living conditions of the peasants were rapidly improved.

The national culture and arts were revived; 6 higher educational institutes were newly erected in the northern part where there had been none in the time of the Japanese imperialist domination; in 1948 the number of middle schools increased 15 times that in the pre-liberation 1942.

These achievements attained by the Korean people in the northern part have completely refuted the insulting propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and their mouthpieces: "The Korean people have so far no ability of self-government." The people in the northern part have proved in a short space of time that they can creditably manage their own state affairs without the help of capitalists and landlords, and build a completely unified, independent state by their own hands.

In this way, a political, economic and cultural base—the revolutionary democratic base—was founded in the northern part, providing ample possibilities for achieving the unification and independence of the country. This signified that the Korean people came to have a trustworthy political, economic and moral force which they could always rely upon in the struggle for democracy, the peaceful unification and independence of the country.

It was exactly upon this political and economic force created in the northern part that the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was based.

4. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on the democratic base created in the northern part as the result of the struggle of the entire people against the U.S. imperialist army and their tools, the Syngman Rhee clique.

The fact that the liberated people in the northern part have taken the power into their own hands and, under the leadership of the Workers' Party, have since been sharply improving the material and cultural standards of their life and developing and bringing to blossom the national culture, has revolutionized to a great extent the popular masses in South Korea and further deepened the national contradiction between them and the U.S. imperialist army.

Encouraged at the freedom and happiness enjoyed by the people in the northern part and the brilliant successes achieved in their democratic construction, the people in the southern part put up brave struggles in various forms, such as demonstrations, mass meetings, armed uprisings, etc., against the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists. Had it not been for the subversive activities of the spy elements—the Pak Hun Yung and Li Seung Yup clique who had sneaked into the Party in South Korea, the struggle of the popular masses of the southern part, following the path traversed by the people in the northern part, would have resulted in a great victory.

In the situation when the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee clique, gained in strength and scope, and the might of the democratic base in the northern part grew and developed every day, the U.S. imperialists pursued the aim of completely splitting North and South Korea and turning, to begin with, South Korea, if not the whole of Korea, into a complete colony and a springboard for the aggression against the Asian mainland, and, with this in view, they wrecked the work of the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission organized in accordance with the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference, making frantic efforts to hold illegal, separate elections in South Korea.

In such situation our Party, maintaining that the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops from both North and South Korea, organized the nation-wide struggle against the national disruption policy of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique.

In April 1948, our Party called representatives of the political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea to a confenrence, in which all the political parties and social organizations of the northern part

and many political parties and social organizations of South Korea took part. At the conference unanimous condemnation was voiced against the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and it was resolved to wage as one a struggle against the separate elections in South Korea. The conference showed that broad patriotic forces can be united for the unification and independence of the country, irrespective of religious belief, ideology and political opinion, and demonstrated positively the correctness and practical virility of our Party's policy for the unification and independence of the country.

After the puppet Syngman Rhee's government was forged in South Korea, our Party unfolded the struggle for setting up the state power which represents the will of the entire Korean people, in holding nation-wide elections relying upon the united patriotic forces in North and South Korea.

Under the guidance of the Party, the entire people in the northern part and the absolute majority of the people in the southern part went to the polls to elect their deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. Thus, for the first time in the history of our country, a state power with the workers and peasants as its main body, that is, a people's government was established. From that time onward, the Korean people have been enjoying their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

II. Consolidation and Development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

5. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea established by the Korean people's hard struggle with the glorious revolutionary traditions against the American imperialist occupiers and their lackeys entered the international arena as a reliable member of the socialist camp. And it has been rapidly strengthened and developed, politically and economically.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened up new prospects in the struggle of the Korean people for the unification and independence of the country, and showed that the initiative for settling the Korean question belongs to the Korean people themselves.

Thus the Korean people, tolerating no interference in their internal affairs from outside, appeared on the international arena with the strength enough to decide their own fate.

Soon after the proclamation of the D.P.R.K., the governments of the Soviet Union and all the other socialist states recognized the Government of our Republic as the only state power of the Korean people and entered into diplomatic relations with our country on the principles of equality and mutual benefits. The expansion and development of such relations raised the international prestige of our Republic and created favourable conditions for the promotion of our revolutionary cause. With the founding of the D.P.R.K., "Our nation has entered a new phase in its national history. And our country, which had lost its colour on the world map for a long time, has come to be a bright spot again on the world map under the new flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." (Kim Il Sung)

The Party mapped out the Two-Year Plan for the purpose of continuously developing the Korean people's revolutionary gains consolidated by the Constitution of the Republic, strengthening the people's democratic system in the northern part and promoting the peaceful unification of the country, and organized and mobilized the working people for the carrying out of the plan.

For all the difficulties and hardships in fulfilling the national economic plan, the working people in the northern part led by the Party displayed high patriotic enthusiasm and revolutionary devotion. Gross industrial output in 1949 increased to 337 per cent compared with 1946, and that in the first half of 1950 or just before the outbreak of the war, surpassed the pre-liberation year 1944 level. The grain output in 1949 surpassed the 1946 level by 41 per cent and the 1944 level by 9.1 per cent.

The firm realization of the Party line on socialist construction brought about, along with the successful rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the expansion and consolidation of socialist economic sectors.

Already prior to the war, the proportion shared by socialist economic sectors in our

industry accounted for more than 90 per cent. The Party also intensified its planned guidance in the field of the rural economy by setting up state farms and livestock farms and machine-hire stations, thereby making preparations for the cooperativization of agriculture.

Parallel with the rapid economic development in the northern part of the Republic, the material and cultural standards of the people improved rapidly and national culture came into bloom.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic maintained, on the basis of the great achievements attained by the people in the northern part, that the most reasonable and only way for the peaceful unification and independence of the country lies in leaving the Korean question to the Korean people themselves, and withdrawing all foreign troops from Korea.

The Soviet Government, in compliance with the request of the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet army and the American army, proffered a possibility for the early settlement of the Korean question by completely withdrawing its army by the end of 1948.

However, the American imperialists further nakedly exposed their aggressive nature by continuing their occupation of South Korea under various unreasonable pretexts.

Under these circumstances, the Party rallied all the anti-American, patriotic forces in both North and South Korea and made proposals for the peaceful unification of the country on several occasions.

On the initiative of our Party, in June 1949, 72 political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea affiliated with the United Democratic Fatherland Front proposed to unify the country peacefully through general elections, and in June 1950, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic proposed to hold negotiations with the South Korean authorities for the peaceful unification of the country.

The American imperialist occupiers and the Syngman Rhee clique replied to our proposals, which were warmly supported by the entire Korean people, for the peaceful unification of the country by provoking a war against the northern part of the Republic.

6. In face of the war provocation of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, our Party and the Government of the Republic mobilized all forces for victory in the war.

The chief aim pursued by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique by provoking the war was to liquidate the people's democratic system established in the northern part and to convert the whole Korea into an American colony.

Therefore the struggle of the Korean people against the American aggressors and Syngman Rhee traitors was a fatherland liberation war against foreign aggressors, and at the same time it was a sharp class struggle in defence of the people's democratic dictatorship established in the northern part and against the rule of the reactionary classes.

The Koreans, who had bitterly experienced during the protracted Japanese imperialist rule what it means to be a colony and be oppressed and exploited by the landlords and capitalists, would in no case yield the rights and happiness attained by their own hands to others. The American imperialists invaded our Republic without taking this into account.

In response to the call of the Party, the Korean people at the front and in the rear overcame all hardships and trials and displayed heroism and patriotism unparalleled in our history.

The Korean People's Army, which has inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and been trained and brought up by the Party, repulsed the allied armed forces of 16 countries headed by the United States which was boasting of being the mightiest in the world, and honourably carried out its duty as the defender of the Republic.

The heroic Korean People's Army went over to the counter-offensive after frustrating the sudden invasion of the enemy and liberated almost all the territory of South Korea in a matter of only one and a half months.

This being the case, the American imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the ringleader of world reactionaries, rapidly reinforced their forces by mobilizing all their ground, naval and air forces from the Pacific coast.

The People's Army, which went over to the counter-offensive after having gone through unheard-of hardships during its temporary retreat, conducted joint operation with the Chinese People's Volunteers, encircled and annihilated the enemy en masse, thus driving it to the south of the 38th Parallel.

The unparalleled heroism and patriotism displayed by the units of the Korean People's Army on the front signify the invincibility of the Korean people.

Under the guidance of the Party, the people in the rear, too, fought as bravely as the fighters of the People's Army on the front. In defiance of the barbarous indiscriminate bombing and bombardment from the sea, the people in the rear ensured with credit the work of aiding the front, and overfulfilled the war-time production targets in the countryside and factories.

In the period of the enemy's temporary occupation, many partisan detachments were organized with the Party members as the core, and delivered fatal blows at the enemy.

The united forces of the People's Army and the people in the rear, enjoying assistance from the Chinese People's Volunteers, destroyed the aggressive alien army and the Syngman Rhee puppet army, and safeguarded their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

7. The proletarian internationalist assistance rendered to the Korean people by the peoples of the socialist camp during the war encouraged them to achieve the heroic exploits in the struggle against the strong enemy. And it redoubled their confidence in victory. The great Soviet Union, the liberator and genuine helper of the Korean people, made every effort for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, exposed and condemned on the international arena the aggressive acts and barbarous atrocities of the American imperialists in Korea and made a great contribution to speeding up the ceasefire.

Moreover the Soviet people rendered to the Korean people huge material assistance, sending them large quantities of provisions, clothing, medicines and other various items. Particularly the Chinese people not only positively supported and encouraged us, both morally and materially, but also dispatched to the Korean front the Volunteers composed of their best sons and daughters. The participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war turned the tide of war in favour of us in the most critical period. The great exploits displayed by them at the Korean front in resisting American aggression and aiding Korea will shine for ever in the history of the Korean people. The joint struggle of the Korean people and the Chinese People's Volunteers is a living example of the solidarity of proletarian internationalism.

The peoples of all our brotherly countries, unfolding mass movements in their countries to support the Korean people, rendered us huge material and moral assistance.

In this grim war, the Korean people well experienced how priceless is the political and moral support and encouragement received from the honest-minded peoples of the whole world.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War showed that no force on earth can conquer the people who rose up for freedom and independence firmly relying on the camp of peace and socialism headed by the Soviet Union. The days are gone for good when the imperialists can threaten, intimidate, oppress and exploit at will weak nations.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War proved the inexhaustible vitality of the people's democratic system and demonstrated its decisive superiority over capitalist system.

Alleging that the people's democratic system established in the socialist countries including our country is a building "imported" from other country and will crumble easily, the American aggressors encouraged, and are encouraging, all the reactionary elements to oppose the people's democratic system. So are the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea.

However, contrary to their propaganda, the Korean war showed clearly how powerful is the force of the popular masses united with the working class as the centre under the people's democratic system and how mighty are socialist relations of production. The popular masses united under the guidance of our Party grew into an unconquerable strength before the invasion of the strong enemy, and our socialist economic system proved during the war far superior than the capitalist system.

The fact that, during the war years, the entire patriotic people in the southern part rose up longing for the people's democratic system established in the northern part, and particularly several hundred thousand young men and women volunteered with arms in their hands for the struggle against the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, showed that the absolute majority of the Korean people aspiring after the people's democratic system stood at the side of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War proved the correctness of the line pursued by the Workers' Party for the establishment of the democratic base. It is not difficult to imagine what would have been the case in the North before the invasion by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique if we had not been prepared with the mighty political, economic and military strength. Thanks to the successful implementation of the Party policy for the establishment and consolidation of the far-reaching revolutionary democratic base, our Party and the people were not struck with dismay before enemy's onslaught.

We were provided with political, economic and military strength to repulse the aggressors, and the Party ensured the historic victory of the Korean people by promptly organizing and mobilizing this strength.

III. Socialist Construction after the War in the Northern Part of the D.P.R.K.

8. The three-year war provoked by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique heavily ruined the productive forces in our country, played havoc with our towns and countryside and extremely deteriorated the living condition of the masses of people.

Under such condition, the Party and the Government of the Republic organized and mobilized the entire people for the struggle to build a self-supporting foundation for the future development of the national economy by rapidly stabilizing and improving the deteriorated life of the people and swiftly rehabilitating and developing the ruined national economy.

The Party worked out the Three-Year Plan for the Post-war Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy and organized and led the struggle of the entire nation for the carrying out of the Plan, while it laid down the policy of ensuring priority growth of heavy industry and, at the same time, of developing light industry and agriculture.

In working out the policy for priority growth of heavy industry along with the development of light industry and agriculture, the Party was guided by the universal theory of Marxism-Leninism on extended reproduction, and took into account the concrete possibilities in our country and the structure of the branches of our national economy.

Putting this policy into practice in the rebuilding and construction of heavy industry, the Party and the Government of the Republic made concentrated investment in the branches which were directly related with the improvement of the people's life and laid stress on rebuilding old enterprises and equipment, and, at the same time, with a view to reconstructing these enterprises on the basis of new technique, building some new factories and restoring the material foundation of agriculture, invested huge sums of money.

In the course of carrying out the three-year national economic plan, the Party overcame difficulties and hardships which cropped up one after the other, constantly improved its guidance in all branches of the national economy, and did everything in its power to mobilize to the utmost the resources latent in our country and to make the most effective use of the economic and technical assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Party and under the correct guidance of the Party as well as to the patriotic enthusiasm and devoted endeavour of the working people, the three-year national economic plan was fulfilled in 32 months.

During the Three-Year Plan period, total industrial output value increased 2.8 times, the output of means of production being 4 times, and output of consumer goods 2.1 times.

During this period, 320 big and medium industrial enterprises were reconstructed or newly built; colonial onesidedness in industry was eliminated to a considerable extent; and many branches of industry underwent technical reconstruction.

Great changes took place in the rebuilding and construction of industrial enterprises as

well as in the structure of the onesided industry of the past.

In 1944, the machine-building and metal working industries made up 1.6 per cent of the total industrial output value, whereas in 1956 the proportion went up to 17.3 per cent. Output value of textile industry increased to 18.2 per cent from 6 per cent during the same period.

During this period, epoch-making changes also took place in our agriculture.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic carried out, through co-operation, the great revolutionary task of socialist transformation of agriculture.

With the individual peasant economy which suffered severely during the war, it was impossible to restore rapidly the agricultural production in the post-war period, nor was it possible to improve the life of peasants.

With the individual peasant economy, it was also impossible to ensure planned development of agriculture and meet the demands of the rapidly developing socialist industry. Agricultural co-operation served as the decisive key to solving these contradictions.

The policy of the Party and the Government on agricultural co-operation met with absolute support from the masses of peasants: in a short space of 3-4 years the majority of peasants joined agricultural co-ops. By the end of 1956, 80.9 per cent of the entire peasant households had organized themselves into agricultural co-ops.

This testified to the correctness of our Party's policy on agricultural co-operation, the policy which correctly reflected the objective demands arising in the development of agriculture in our country and met in good time the demands.

In view of the condition that the acreage of farm land is limited, the Party and the Government of the Republic laid stress on raising per-jungbo yield and land utility rate; built large-scale irrigation facilities and river dikes including the Pyongnam Irrigation System; and with a view to overcoming the shortage of draught animal and farm hands and improving farming conditions, expanded the network of machine-hire stations, supplied in quantities advanced farm implements and chemical fertilizers, and popularized extensively advanced farming methods.

Thanks to these measures, labour enthusiasm of the masses of peasants was enhanced. In 1956, grain output exceeded by 8 per cent the peak level in the pre-war days.

An all-round upsurge in production in all fields of the national economy led to substantial improvement in the people's life. By the end of 1956, real incomes of working people were greater than those in the pre-war days, while the turnover in state and co-operative trade increased two times that of 1949.

Housing condition in towns and the countryside improved remarkably. During the Three-Year Plan period, 13,400,000 square metres of houses were built in towns and the countryside.

During the Three-Year Plan period, 5,455 schools were built or rebuilt, and, with a view to further promoting cultural revolution, in 1956 the Party and the Government put into effect compulsory elementary education.

As a result, the people's life, which was once deteriorated, improved rapidly; socialist relations of production won decisive victory in towns and the countryside; and the self-supporting foundation for the further development of the national economy was laid in the main.

The enormous achievements our people scored during the Three-Year Plan period constituted the prerequisite for undertaking the vast tasks of a five-year plan.

In the course of carrying out the Three-Year Plan, the Party gained a good deal of valuable experiences in its guidance in the national economy. The Party has worked consistently to bring the guidance decisively closer to production and producers, and to give the fullest play to the creative initiative of the workers, peasants and technicians.

This is one of the most important measures for making the best of the advantages of the socialist production organization firmly established in our national economy.

V. I. Lenin pointed out that higher labour productivity in socialist society constitutes one of the most decisive conditions enabling socialism to prevail over capitalism. And he taught that the conscious observance of labour discipline and the inexhaustible creative energy of the producers which socialism gives rise to bring about such higher labour productivity.

Along with the bringing of guidance closer to production, technical education among the working people and the positive carrying on

of political work for raising the standards of ideology and consciousness of the working people have resulted in radically raising the enthusiasm and creativeness of workers, peasants and technicians in their production activity, and, at the same time, they have made it possible to explore a great deal of extra latent resources and production reserves.

With the higher political awakening and enthusiasm of the masses of working people in their production, defects which had existed in economic construction, particularly doctrinairism and bureaucratism, were extensively analyzed and criticised.

9. The working people of our country, who successfully fulfilled the three-year national economic plan, are striving, full of hope, to fulfil the Five-Year Plan for the prosperity and development of the country and for a happier tomorrow.

The basic tasks of the First Five-Year Plan are to further strengthen the socialist economic foundation and solve in the main the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people.

During the Five-Year Plan period, total industrial output value will increase more than 2.6 times, of which output value of means of production 2.9 times and output value of consumer goods will be 2.2 times.

Industrial production in 1961 will be 5.2 times as great as in 1949, or 5.7 times as great as in 1944.

During this period, stress will be laid on the development of building materials, ferrous-metal, machine-building and chemical industries; qualitative composition of our industry will undergo radical change; colonial onesidedness in industry will be eliminated completely; and self-supporting foundation will be further strengthened.

Production of raw materials and semi-finished goods will go over to the production of finished goods; fuel and power bases will be strengthened; and technical equipment of industry will constantly improve.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan period, our machine-building industry will turn out and meet in the main the big domestic demands for medium and small-sized machinery and equipment and various kinds of parts, except for large-sized and special machinery and equipment. In the production of consumer goods for the people, our textile industry will make further progress, and a renovation will take place in the foodstuff processing industry and the production of daily necessaries.

"Thus, during the Five-Year Plan period, our industry will supply sufficiently various kinds of means of production and consumer goods which are needed for the further development of all branches of the national economy and for the solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people, and will prepare the material and technical foundation for equipping, in the future, all the branches of the national economy with up-to-date technique." (Kim Il Sung)

With the rapid advance of industry, during the First Five-Year Plan period, our country will be converted into a self-supporting industrial-agricultural country from a backward agricultural country, and in 1961 the ratio of total output value between industry and agriculture will change to about 70 to 30 from 60 to 40 in 1956.

In our country, agricultural co-operation will be completed during the First Five-Year Plan period, and, on this basis, agriculture is to make big strides ahead.

Gross agricultural output value in 1961 will more than double that in 1956. Grain output will reach upwards of 3,760,000 tons. Consequently, we will not only become self-sufficient in food but also have a considerable amount of food in surplus.

During this period, grain output will increase sharply and, at the same time, growing of industrial crops, stock breeding, sericulture and fruit growing will make further rapid progress, and diversified development of agriculture will proceed extensively.

Socialist transformation of agriculture requires technical reform.

Now that agricultural cooperation has been completed in the main, technical reform of agriculture is posed as the most urgent task.

With the huge sum of state investment and with the funds raised by peasants, the building of irrigation facilities and river dikes will continue extensively during the Five-Year Plan period. Paddy fields will be converted into irrigated fields, and irrigation system will also be built for dry fields.

During this period, our industry will supply in quantities small-sized farm machinery and animal-drawn machines for the technical reform in the countryside, and the supply of

chemical fertilizers and various kinds of insecticides will be further increased.

Modern farm machines such as tractors and trucks will increase considerably, while the advanced farming methods such as cold-bed seedlings and the humus-pot planting of cotton will be introduced further extensively.

"Thus, our rural economy will change into a developed, diversified economy which will be able not only to solve the grain problem sufficiently but also to supply sufficient amount of meat and supply in abundance various kinds of fruits to the working people and supply considerable amount of raw materials to the textile industry from a backward agricultural economy which concentrated on grain production, but fell short of solving even the grain problem." (Kim Il Sung)

Rapid advance of the national economy in the northern part of the country will be accompanied by swift progress in the cultural revolution.

The Party and the Government of the Republic will further strengthen the education of the masses of working people in socialist consciousness, considerably enhance the technical and cultural standards of the population by enforcing the compulsory seven-year schooling, strengthen socialist moral education, and will bring about a radical change in the hygienic-cultural work in towns and the countryside.

During the Five-Year Plan period, foundation for the rapid progress of sciences and technology will be laid, and the total number of technicians and experts will reach 100,000, of which the number of technicians will increase by 60,000.

During this period, 300,000 houses will be built in towns and 200,000 modern houses in the countryside, and throughout the country, nurseries, theatres, and cinemas will increase in number, and the network of public catering establishments will be extended further.

The number of beds in hospitals and sanatoria will increase remarkably; each *ri* will have a clinic; the pharmaceutical industry will be expanded sevenfold; and social insurance and the network of sanatoria and rest homes will be expanded considerably.

The prospects for the development of our society, envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan, are vast, indeed.

However, the unparalleled upsurge of the revolutionary spirit and labour enthusiasm of the working people who overfulfilled the Three-Year Plan convince us that they can likewise overfulfil the enormous tasks of the Five-Year Plan.

Our people who set about carrying out the First Five-Year Plan have entered a period of unprecedented revolutionary upsurge never seen before in our history.

Our working people in urban and rural districts, in factories and mines, fishing villages and livestock farms are displaying incomparable creativeness and devoting themselves to labour, thus ensuring an unprecedentedly rapid tempo in developing every branch of the national economy.

Gross industrial output value in 1957 surpassed that in 1956 when the Three-Year Plan was fulfilled by 44 per cent, and the gross industrial output value in the first half of 1958 was 34 per cent greater than that in the same period of 1957.

Already in 1957 our machine-building and textile industries grew 29 times those in 1946.

Grain output in 1957 reached an all-time high in our history—3,200,000 tons. It meant a 21 per cent increase compared with the prewar highest level and a 32 per cent increase over the 1944 level, the highest of the preliberation years.

As of the end of March 1958, 98.6 per cent of the total peasant households were embraced in the agricultural co-ops, and the socialist transformation of agriculture was basically completed.

The building of dwelling houses is being widely carried out in cities, towns and countryside. In the democratic capital of our country, Pyongyang, the working people will be provided with dwelling houses to accommodate 20,000 households during the year 1958.

Today our technicians and workers are designing and constructing such modern factories and facilities as large-size blast furnaces and coke ovens by themselves, and our industry is now capable of producing no small amount of materials and equipment required for itself.

Thus our working people, filled with hope, are rushing forward toward socialism on a winged horse. This reveals the upsurge of re-

volutionary spirit of the working people who are well aware of the correctness of the Party policy in the harmony between the relations of production and productive forces. This is the most reliable source for the successful carrying out of the enormous tasks envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

10. Following the successful carrying out of socialist construction our people's democratic system is being further strengthened and developed.

As a result of the decisive victory of socialist production relations in industry and agriculture and of the successful carrying out of the socialist transformation of medium and small tradesmen and enterprisers, the working class and agricultural co-op farmers have become the fundamental classes in our country and the absolute majority of the medium and small tradesmen and enterprisers have become working men embraced in producers' co-ops.

We have trained working intellectuals who are working faithfully for the Party and people. As a result of such changes in the class composition of our society the leading role of the working class has been enhanced; the political and moral unity of the people based on worker-peasant alliance further strengthened; and on the new economic basis the United Democratic Fatherland Front with our Party as its core further strengthened.

The result of the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly carried out in August 1957 well revealed how firmly the popular masses of all sections and strata had united around the Workers' Party.

In the elections 99.99 per cent of the total electors participated and 99.92 per cent of them voted in favour of the candidates.

The Party consistently maintained its position of strengthening and effectuating properly the proletarian dictatorship—the greatest achievement of the working people. As V. I. Lenin instructed, the proletarian dictatorship offers the working people genuine democracy and puts down the reactionary forces without mercy. Therefore the strengthening of the functions of proletarian dictatorship means an effort to create actual conditions so that the working people can exercise first of all their democratic rights to a maximum and can display mass creativeness.

Our people's power is a power organ the people themselves founded, and protects their rights and interests, and its major mission is to positively encourage the popular masses' free and creative activities.

Therefore the Party has always made efforts to strengthen the people's power organs with staunch cadres from among workers and peasants so as to help them to fully play their role as genuine power organs which represent the interests and will of the people.

The Party has been waging an unremitting struggle to establish a popular style of work among the government officials by eliminating bureaucratism, and to create actual conditions to enable the working people to take a positive part in the state affairs so that they may become active in displaying their inventive, creative power and enthusiasm and exercise democratic rights to the maximum.

At a time when the world reactionaries are frenziedly making efforts to undermine the states of the socialist camp from within by widely launching anti-Soviet and anti-Communist campaign, and the Syngman Rheeites are clamouring for the "March North", our Party came out in positive support of the Soviet Union and defended the socialist achievements, resolutely opposing waverers and opportunists of all shades from within, thus ensuring the unbroken unity of the popular masses.

In connection with this we could not but decisively do away with Choi Chang Ik, Pak Chang Ok and other anti-Party factionists who went against revolution.

Our democracy will never tolerate the enemies' attempt to undermine our people's power and social system and to slander and abuse it.

Particularly with our country still split, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Syngman Rhee clique entrenched in South Korea are watching for opportunity to wipe out the people's democratic system in the North while dispatching spies and subversive elements. Such being the case, the Party cannot tolerate the slightest tendency to weaken the functions of dictatorship.

The Party's principled struggle to correctly display the functions of dictatorship is a great help in strengthening political and moral unity among the Party, state power organs and popular masses, and constitutes one of the most important factors which ensure success in a mass struggle against spies, subversive elements and anti-revolutionary elements.

All these have further consolidated our state and social systems which are heading toward socialism.

IV. The Struggle of the Korean People for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland

11. The rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Syngman Rhee clique, over South Korea for more than 10 years has reduced South Korea to a colony of the U.S. imperialists in every sense of the word and made it a fascist police state which denies the people the slightest democratic rights.

The puppet regime hammered out in South Korea is the tool of the U.S. imperialists for their aggression of Korea and a traitorous power organ directed at the suppression of the working people, serving the interests of the landlords and comprador capitalists.

Having forged such puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to cover up their barbarous colonial policy by trying to deceive the world into believing there is an independent state power in South Korea. Facts, however, show that the living conditions of the people in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, are now worse than ever.

All the main arteries of economy and the state economic life have already gone under the control of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, and national capital finds itself on an over-all decline or ruin. Under the high-sounding name of "aid", the U.S. imperialists have been arming the South Korean puppet army, building their military bases in South Korea, and shipping surplus goods from America to palm off on the South Korean people.

In maintaining control of and plundering directly the important strategic materials such as copper, tungsten and others produced in South Korea and the enterprises concerned, and in making other important production establishments wholly dependent upon the raw materials and equipment brought from the United States as surplus commodities, the Yankee imperialists have subjugated the South Korean economy to American monopolies on an over-all scope.

The national capital in South Korea is going bankrupt and ruined en masse, owing to the overflow of American commodities, the rise of the prices of the raw materials and equipement imported from America, and the overburdening taxes.

In 1957, the total industrial output value in South Korea went down to 50 per cent of that in the last days of the Japanese imperialist rule over Korea, and particularly severe were the ravages wrought on the medium and small enterprises. The U.S. imperialists have been destroying what insignificantly developed light industry in South Korea.

Feudal relations of exploitation still prevail in the South Korean countryside. The "agrarian reform" carried out by the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique led to a still further impoverishment of the South Korean peasants than in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule and dragged them more deeply into the pit of debt.

Due to colonial plunder and the relentless exactions imposed by the puppet Syngman Rhee's regime, South Korea's rural economy is being plunged into a disastrous state. In 1957, the cultivated area of South Korea shrank by 310,000 odd jungbo and the sown area by some 590,000 jungbo, as compared with that towards the end of the Japanese imperialist rule, and grain output went down by 30 per cent. Thus, South Korea, the granary of Korea from olden times, turned into a zone of chronic starvation with an annual shortage of more than 5 million suk (1 suk=150 kilogrammes) of food-grain.

South Korea is becoming a military base of the U.S. imperialists from which they can jump in another aggressive war. The Yankee imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, despite the fact that the South Korean economy is in an irretrievably difficult plight, are continuing to reinforce the puppet army, adjust and expand military installations, and are constantly persisting in their provocative, subversive manoeuvre against the northern part of the Republic. This has resulted in further bankruptcy of the South Korean economy and a heavier burden weighing down the people.

The South Korean workers, peasants and broad sections of the popular masses are sinking into an unbearable state of starvation and poverty, enjoying no rights whatsoever in political life. All this is the result of the double and triple exploitation and oppression by the U.S. imperialist aggressors

and the South Korean landlords and comprador capitalists. At present, there are over 3,800,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed and millions of foodless peasants and bankrupt urban petty bourgeoisie in South Korea, prowling about the streets on the brink of starvation, seeing no social measures taken to save them.

In the social life of the South Korean people, the corrupt "American way of life" is prevailing, and all that has national tinge is subjected to insult and persecution. Apart from progressive ideas and opinions, even the strifling words and deeds of the "politicians" belonging to the opposition parties are subject to harsh repression. The Americans in uniform who occupy South Korea are perpetrating every day murder, rape, plunder and other outrages without qualms, in almost all parts of South Korea, threatening the life of the people every hour and every minute.

Such state of affairs cannot be allowed to go on. The South Korean people, who have sunken into the plight of poverty and nonrights under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, have gradually come to realize wherein lies the cause of such national disaster. They are resolutely coming out in a struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, finding encouragement in the impressive achievements attained by the people in the northern part in building socialism.

12. The domination of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique over the southern part of our country has raised before the Korean people the historic duty of carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and achieving the unification and independence of the country.

The driving force to carry out these revolutionary tasks is the people in the northern part united by the common interests of socialist building under the leadership of the working class, and the working class, peasants, medium and small urban bourgeoisie in the southern part. The Party maintains that in carrying out the historic task of the unification and independence of the country it can unite and form the united front with any organization or individual personage which opposes the U.S. imperialist aggressors and Syngman Rhee clique and stands for the peaceful unification of the country, irrespective of their past careers. And the Party has been working to this end.

Arduous is our revolutionary cause which calls for compelling the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from Korea and achieving the unification of the country. But as history shows us, the colonial ruler is doomed to fall, and our great cause will certainly be crowned with victory. The question is how to facilitate this victory. Our Party and Government of the Republic have defined in a clear-cut manner the factors which will facilitate the victory of our revolution, and have been struggling for strengthening them.

An important factor in the attainment of the unification and independence of the fatherland is the successful upbuilding of socialism in the northern part of the Republic. The rapid political and economic development and radical improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people in the northern part have given boundless encouragement to the South Korean people in their patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee clique. Still more brilliant successes yet to be achieved in the future in socialist construction will further revolutionize the working people in the southern part and make the U.S. imperialists and South Korean ruling group more isolated from the popular masses.

The secondary factor of the unification and independence of the country is the strengthening and development of the labour movement and patriotic movement in the southern part. If the patriotic force is to be strengthened in the southern part, freedom of speech and the press, freedom of assembly, demonstration and association should be admitted in South Korea before anything else. This is why the Party has constantly encouraged the working people of South Korea to a large scale struggle for democratic rights and freedom. Such struggle will make the working people of South Korea act in an organized and purposeful manner; the labour movement in the southern part will decisively isolate the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Another important factor of the unification and independence of the country is the consolidation and development of the socialist camp with the Soviet Union as the core and

the growth of the peace forces of the whole world. The weakening of the influence of U.S. imperialism in the international arena means the weakening of their position in Korea, and the decline of the position of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea signifies in turn the fall of the position of U.S. imperialism in the whole world.

Therefore, the struggle of the Korean people for compelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from Korea is closely connected with the international revolutionary movement and peace movement; the Korean people have been working for the strengthening of the internationalist friendship and unity of the countries of the socialist camp and the friendly ties with the peoples of all countries who cherish peace and oppose colonialism.

The foreign policy of the Government of the Republic based upon the Leninist principle on the peaceful co-existence of different social systems, plays an important role in the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

The consolidation of our friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic and other People's Democracies and the strengthening of the economic and cultural ties with India, Indonesia, Burma, the United Arab Republic and other Asian and African countries signifies a major success achieved by the foreign policy of the Government of the Republic, which will contribute to a considerable extent to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In particular, the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward, for the realization of the peaceful unification of the country, the most feasible measures such as the conversion of the armistice into a lasting peace, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the ensuring of democratic freedom to the people in the southern part, free travel, contacts and negotiations between North and South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, however, not only have rejected all the proposals our Party and Government has advanced for the unification of the country, but also introduced atomic weapons into South Korea and set up a guided missile base there in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. In doing so, they intensify tension in order to unleash another war in Korea.

On February 5, 1958, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened up a new phase in the settlement of the Korean issue, by its positive insistence on unifying the country peacefully after the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

In response to this, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic decided, of its own accord, to withdraw the Volunteers units from Korea by the end of 1958, with a view to promoting the peaceful unification of Korea and guaranteeing peace and security in the Far East. And the first stage withdrawal has already been completed, and the second stage is in progress.

This fresh positive step has the absolute support not only of the Korean people but also of the peoples of the fraternal countries headed by the Soviet Union and peoples of the whole world who love peace and freedom.

It is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists that stands in the way of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists are not only the heinous enemy of the Korean people, but the hangmen for the national liberation movement of the colonial people and the common enemy of humanity who disturbs world peace.

The manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists to bolster up the rapidly collapsing colonial system sustains one disgraceful defeat after another in all parts of the globe, by the powerful counter-attack of the people.

The U.S. imperialists should draw back their blood-stained evil hands of aggression from South Korea without delay.

There can be no excuse or justification for the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, and there is no ground whatsoever for them to continue to remain in South Korea.

The path traversed by the Korean people since liberation, particularly since the founding of the Republic, has vividly shown the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea is the organizer and inspirer of all the victories of our people.

In the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country and socialism, the Workers' Party constitutes the trustworthy piloting and leading force for the Korean people.

That our Party has been able to play such glorious role with credit is to be attributed to the fact that the Central Committee of our Party has based itself firmly on Marxist-Leninist theory applying it creatively to the actual conditions of our country, and eliminated all descriptions of deviations and impure elements within the Party in good time, thus ensuring the Leninist unity of the Party.

In this way, the Party has constantly enhanced the militant function of the Party, and strengthened daily the ties between the Party and the popular masses.

This explains the fact that our Party now enjoys the unconditional faith of the working people of the Republic; today the working people of our country have come to realize, through their own practical life, that the road indicated by the Workers' Party is the very road leading to victory and glory, and have entrusted their fate wholly to the Workers' Party, rallying closely around it. The indestructible unity of the Party and the popular masses is the fundamental guarantee for the victory of the Korean people.

Countless difficulties and hardships lie ahead of the Korean people's struggle. To achieve the arduous revolutionary cause with good success, our Party goes to all lengths to further raise its role as the headquarters and bring together more closely the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea.

So long as our Party upholds the purity of Marxism-Leninism, adheres to the principles set forth in the Moscow declaration and manifesto of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries and decisively repudiates modern revisionism, it will grow and develop as an invincible force and there will be no difficulties that cannot be surmounted by the Korean people who are led by our Party.

Firmly united in the great community of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union and making rock-firm solidarity around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Republic led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will be crowned with victory without fail in their just struggle.

The Lecture Section of the Propaganda and Agitation Department, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Speech by Premier KIM IL SUNG

AT THE BANQUET IN HONOUR OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUGUST 15 LIBERATION

August 15, 1958

Dear comrades and friends!

Today, the Korean people are marking the 13th anniversary of the August 15 liberation, their national holiday, in a great upsurge of socialist construction.

On this significant day, I extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, warm greetings to you and the entire Korean people.

The Korean people are celebrating their liberation day for the 13th time. Whenever our people observed this day, be it may amid the flames of the severe war, or under the difficult circumstances of the postwar rehabilitation of economy, we recalled the arduous road we traversed and the records of the glorious victories, renewing our firm determination to achieve new, greater victory, and fought heroically for its realization.

During the past 13 years since the liberation, the Korean people have gone through many difficulties and severe trials.

Under the leadership of our Party, the Korean people have heroically overcome all the trials and won great victory.

The Korean people seized power in their hands and upheld the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemies.

We have rehabilitated the economy which was heavily damaged due to the war and markedly improved the people's hard life.

The socialist relations of production have won a decisive victory in all branches of the national economy and the productive forces are rapidly developing

This year, our people are celebrating the national holiday with greater joy and more vigour and gaiety than ever.

Today, the hearts of our workers, peasants and the entire people are filled with great pride in the brilliant results of their struggle, faith in the future and the firm determination to overcome whatever difficulty they may be confronted with.

Under the leadership of the Party, the entire working people are making great achievements in socialist construction.

Our working people are successfully overfulfilling the huge and strained task of the First Five-Year Plan with their highly surging patriotic enthusiasm and creative labour.

In all domains of socialist construction, the working people are creating new records and miracles.

Surmounting all difficulties and obstacles, our working people are vigorously rushing ahead for overfulfilling the Five-Year Plan.

They overfulfilled by far the industrial production plan last year and fulfilled by 110 per cent the plan for the first half of this year.

Our working class displayed its inexhaustible talent and heroism in the construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory, the blast furnace and coke oven of the Hwanghai Iron Works and the broad gauge railway between Haijoo and Hasung.

A mass movement for shortening the construction period is being waged at all the construction sites of factories, mines and power stations.

Thanks to the zeal of labour and creativeness of the builders of Pyongyang, who enthusiastically responded to the call of the Party, our democratic capital is changing its face with every passing day. In Hamheung, in Wonsan, and in all cities of the country, construction is still more briskly progressing every day.

The cooperativized, socialist rural economy is developing at a rapid tempo.

Under the guidance of the Party, the peasants overcame the drought of last year and a severe drought also this year. There is no

shadow of doubt that this year will witness a richer harvest than last year.

In the name of the Party and the Government, I extend greetings and gratitude to our heroic working class, industrious peasants and entire people, who achieved great exploits in socialist construction.

Today our country is undergoing rapid changes along the road towards socialism.

The Korean people do not want to live the old way. We must not lag behind others.

To lead a new life we must transform all facets of life in a socialist way. In order not to lag behind others, in order to live as well as others, we must further promote socialist construction and bring about a continuous upsurge in all fields.

The situation of our country demands it and the entire people demand it.

No force on earth can dampen the highly surging revolutionary spirit of our people who are rallied around the Party. We can vouch that under the guidance of the Party, the Korean people will attain fresh and greater victories in their revolutionary struggle.

All the victories of the Korean people are inseparably linked with the active support and aid of the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

The great Soviet Union liberated the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. The Soviet people extended active support and unstinted material and moral aid to our people in all their struggles for creating a new life after the liberation.

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the August 15 liberation, I extend, in the name of the entire Korean people, the warmest gratitude and pay the highest tribute to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people.

Together with the Soviet people, the peoples of the Chinese People's Republic, Mongolia, the Vietnam Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Albania rendered us enormous material and moral aid during the war and in the postwar period.

The officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers dispatched by the great Chinese people helped the Korean people with blood in the hardest period of our Fatherland Liberation War. The officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers are now returning home, leaving immortal exploits in our country.

We extend heartfelt gratitude to the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers who shared their fate with us and went through sweets and bitters with us and, through them, to the entire Chinese people.

We extend gratitude to the peoples of all the fraternal countries who have actively supported and encouraged our struggle. We wish them greater victory in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The Korean people will strive for further strengthening the solidarity with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and will hold further aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Our people have won victory under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and will achieve greater victory under this banner.

We have not yet been able to accomplish the unification of the fatherland. The people in the southern part of the Republic are meeting the 13th anniversary of the August 15 liberation under the colonial oppression and reactionary rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors.

The sufferings of the South Korean people keep further mounting year after year. Now no longer are they able to tolerate their ever worsening plight.

Today, the patriotic forces opposing the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee traitors and desiring the peaceful unification of the fatherland keep growing in South Korea with every passing day.

The Korean people, who are firmly relying on the support of the powerful socialist camp, will certainly win final victory in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and for socialism.

Comrades!

I propose this toast to a greater victory in the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country and for socialism, to the happiness and prosperity of the entire Korean people, to the Marxist-Leninist unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

CABINET DECISION NO. 96 OF THE D.P.R.K.

On Relieving the Unemployed and the Vagrant Orphans of South Korea Groaning under U.S. Imperialist Occupation

August 21, 1958

The entire Korean people will mark on September 9 this year the 10th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the ten years since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the people in the northern part have made great achievements under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and for socialist construction.

Despite the havoc wrought by the three year war, the national economy was rapidly rehabilitated in a short space of time thanks to heroic labour struggle of the entire working people, and today our country is prospering and developing into a rich and powerful socialist country with a firm foundation of self-supporting national economy.

As of the end of 1957, the gross industrial output of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had grown 2.8 times as compared with the prewar years. The rural economy has also been making a rapid development thanks to the enormous help of the state and the assiduous labour of the peasants. Thus the northern part of the Republic has been turned from an area short of food into an area with food enough and to spare.

Cities and villages are magnificently rising up, taking on a new appearance, and the construction of houses for working people is being successfully carried out.

The wage increases and price-cuts effected on several occasions for the working people following the war have been improving the living of the people in the northern part with every passing day.

Inspired by the popular measures taken by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, the entire working people are rushing like a winged horse towards the preschedule overfulfilment of the First Five-Year National Economic Plan which will bring about a new leap in the development and prosperity of the country.

Greeting the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic by summing up the great results they have attained, the people in the northern part of the Republic cannot but direct due concern to the compatriots in the southern part who are now groaning in an even more gloomy situation than before, though they were liberated on the same day and at the same hour with the people in the North.

As a result of the thirteen year long evil rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, the southern part of our country has been placed in a dire predicament.

Under the pressure of U.S. monopoly capital, the South Korean national industry, the medium and small scale enterprises included, has been severely destroyed, and even the remaining industrial establishments are operating far from regularly.

Large numbers of workers are being dismissed en masse and an army of the unemployed is rapidly swelling day by day.

At present the number of the unemployed and semi-unemployed exceeds 3,800,000, even according to reports of the South Korean press.

The rural economy has been devastated, with the result that the peasants have been placed in a state of chronic starvation and the southern part has been turned into a land of famine which has to import millions of suk of foreign grain every year, whereas it used to export millions of suk of grain before liberation.

Hundreds of thousands of helpless orphans and child beggars are roaming about the South Korean streets in search of edibles. But the South Korean authorities are taking no measures whatsoever for relieving them.

The educational organs in the southern part, which have degenerated into profiteering organs, are expelling students who are overburdened with onerous school impositions, and many students are placed in such a situation that they have to sell blood for paying miscellaneous educational impositions.

Even if they manage to graduate from colleges or universities, the majority of the students become jobless or are forcibly conscripted into the Syngman Rhee puppet army.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot be indifferent towards the terrible national misfortune the compatriots in the southern part are undergoing. Representing the compatriotic love of the entire people in the northern part of the Republic and their unanimous desire to relieve the unemployed and the vagrant orphans in the southern part as well as the youth and students there who are in distress, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides as follows:

1. 150,000 suk of cleaned rice, 5,000,000 metres of textile goods, 10,000 tons of marine products and 4,000,000 pairs of footwear shall be supplied gratis for relieving the unemployed and the vagrant orphans of the southern part.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entrusts the Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea with the task of taking necessary measures for delivering and distributing the above relief goods to the unemployed and the vagrant orphans of the southern part.

2. Deeming it as a due national duty to protect and bring up the helpless orphans wandering about the streets of the southern part, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea manifests its readiness and desire to take entirely upon itself the upbringing of them.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entrusts the Minister of Education and Culture and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union with the task of taking necessary measures for taking over and rearing the entire vagrant orphans of the southern part.

3. In order to help even a part of the youth and students of the southern part who are in distress, funds shall be set up for issuing permanently a scholarship of 1,000 won each every month for 3,000 students who are now studying or will study in the future at any South Korean higher educational institutions.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entrusts the Minister of Education and Culture and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League with the task of taking necessary measures for issuing the above scholarship to college and university students of the southern part.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will welcome also in the future the youth and students of the southern part who come over to the northern part of the Republic in search of the opportunity to study and will ensure by state measures all conditions for their study.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly convinced that the entire people of North and South Korea will warmly welcome this decision on relieving the brothers and sisters in the southern part who are languishing under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee and will struggle in every way for its implementation.

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